

ITALY'S FOREIGN MINISTER DYING, NATION NEARER WAR THAN EVER; TRIPOLI VETERANS CALLED HOME

Marquis di San Giuliano Col-lapses: Takes Last Sac-rament.

KEPT COUNTRY FROM
SIDING WITH ALLIES

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

Rome, Oct. 12.—The Marquis A. di San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been ill for several months, is dying. He had a fainting fit this morning and his condition became worse during the day. The last sacrament was administered this evening and his death is expected at any moment.

The expected death of the Foreign Minister and the appointment yesterday of Gen. Zupelli as Minister of War complicates the situation with reference to Italy's participation in the war.

The Marquis di San Giuliano strongly opposed the idea of Italy taking any part in the present war. He was the leading pacifist in the Cabinet and insisted on Italy maintaining a firm attitude of neutrality.

Gen. Zupelli is the first native of an Austrian province to become a member of an Italian Cabinet. He was born at Capodistria. When the news of his appointment became known it was surmised at once that his sympathies, if not actually pro-Austrian, would be strongly against Italy taking sides with the allies.

Tripoli Troops Recalled.

Right on top of his appointment, however, comes the announcement that twenty Italian transports have sailed from Naples to bring home the seasoned Italian troops who have been in Tripoli and Cyrenaica since the beginning of the war between Italy and Turkey. Their places are to be taken by a corps of volunteers, which has just been formed in Italy.

The sentiment of many of the people against Italy's attitude of neutrality was shown last night in a great demonstration by a throng that attended a lecture on the war at the National Theatre by M. Lorrain, a member of the Belgian Parliament. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and M. Lorrain was cheered enthusiastically. At the close of the lecture there was a great demonstration outside. The crowd marched to the Austrian Embassy, but was dispersed by the troops guarding that building.

The term of enlistment of most of the men who are to be brought back from Tripoli and Cyrenaica, or Libya, as the Italians now call that country, has expired, but the movement is nevertheless interpreted to mean that Italy is making preparations for participation in the war.

Ready for Service.

The troops to be brought back number 100,000, and if Italy should decide to enter her old provinces of Trieste and Trent she will have that number of trained soldiers ready for instant service.

The precautionary mobilization of Italian troops has been going on for some time and there now are 500,000 men at the various camps. It is not expected that the Government will order any further mobilization until it has been actually decided to take an active part in the war.

Gen. Zupelli, the new Minister of War,

ITALY SEEMS SURE TO WAR AS ALLY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Hatred of Austria Her Motive in Preparing Army for Action Despite Alliance. While Maintaining Neutrality.

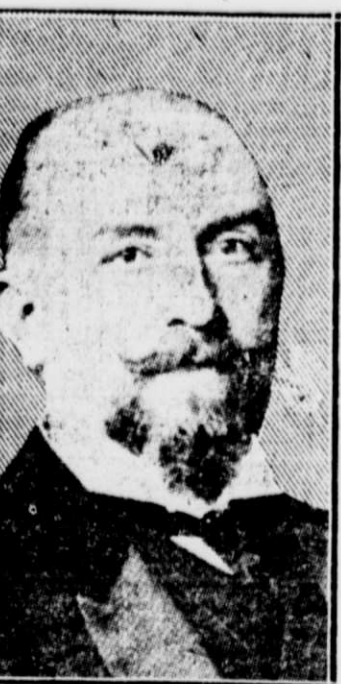
By PHILIP R. MACKENZIE.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN.

Rome, Sept. 24.—It was practically assumed some time ago that Italy's declaration of neutrality in the Great War between Germany and her allies precluded an inevitable declaration of war. The only doubt was as to whether the Triple Alliance had been really dissolved and Italy had decided to join the Triple Entente in order to expand her frontiers to their natural and national limits by occupying Trent and Trieste, or was merely delaying the help she owed her allies until the first decisive battle had been fought and won.

The fact that Germany and Austria were easily reconciled to Italy's neutrality afforded the first significant indication that the Triple Alliance still existed. It was officially announced that Italy was fully justified in remaining neutral, as she was bound to help her allies only in a defensive and not in an aggressive war. When Germany and Austria tried to convince the Italian Government in particular, and the Italian public in general, that the present war was not one of aggression on their part, the mere threat that the test of the treaty of alliance would be published was sufficient to change the attitude of Italy's allies.

Obviously Italy was not blamed by Germany and Austria for her neutrality. No attempt at intimidation was made. Even the solicitations of Germany and Austria were couched in such moderate terms as



Marquis di San Giuliano.

who as sub-chief of the Italian General Staff with a close friend and cooperator of Lieut.-Gen. Count Cadorna, his chief in that position, says he is determined to push the military preparation of the country to a point of high efficiency.

Gen. Cadorna and Gen. Zupelli worked together to make the Italian army what they believed it should be, and consequently when Gen. Grandi resigned the War Ministry Cadorna's influence was strong enough to secure the appointment of his assistant.

Gen. Zupelli has announced officially that an extraordinary expenditure of \$68,200,000 has been allowed since the beginning of the war to increase the efficiency of the Italian army and navy.

Forced Grandi to Retire.

Lieut.-Gen. Cassoni, Under Secretary of War, resigned because he thought military considerations were being subordinated to political in the treatment of the army, and his action ultimately forced the retirement of Gen. Grandi.

When Signor Salandra formed his Cabinet at the beginning of the year Gen. Porro, commander at Milan, was asked to accept the portfolio of war. He declined because Salandra, the Minister of Finance, and other members of the Government declined to furnish \$120,000,000 which Gen. Porro requested in addition to the usual war levy.

Gen. Grandi then accepted the vacant post. Soon after this Gen. Pollio, Chief of the General Staff, died and was succeeded by Gen. Cadorna, who, it is said, found a deplorable state of affairs, which he proposed to remedy. His first steps brought him against a stone wall, for Gen. Grandi overruled his proposal to remedy alleged defects in the army.

The War Minister was supported by the Cabinet because it was thought advisable not to have any trouble relative to the condition of the army between the Ministry and Parliament. When the war began Gen. Cadorna renewed his demands, and is reported to have threatened to resign if he was denied again. It is said he even went to the point of appealing to the King.

Under the stress of events Gen. Grandi made hasty efforts to effect reforms, but the breach between himself and Gen. Cadorna over the methods to be employed widened and finally Gen. Cassoni brought about a crisis by resigning.

We got to Toulouse on September 13 and were marched to the new Perignon barracks. The next morning we were surprised to see a regiment of travel stained soldiers marching into our barracks.

Foreign Legion Arrives.

"At first we thought they were French regulars, as their uniforms were of the usual type, but then we noticed that they wore huge sashes around their waists, and we recognized them as that magnificent regiment of hardened veterans, the Foreign Legion. They were headed by their famous band and followed by their train of mules. They had come from Saida, Algiers.

And let me tell you that there is no better fighting regiment than this same Foreign Legion. It has upheld the honor of France in Algeria and Morocco and has won its own reputation in scores of desperate battles.

It wages a guerrilla style of warfare that has made it the most feared regiment in Africa; it has never retreated in its history. France may well be proud of it, as we are who serve with it.

It accepts any one who wants to join it, and asks no questions. I have no doubt that there are some expert safe-crackers in the regiment, although it would be hard to pick them out, and for that matter, there are many who are undoubtedly aristocrats, and it would be hard to pick them out.

It never asks questions concerning a man's past; doubtless many of the men are enrolled under names which are not their own. There are princes, cab drivers, barons, waiters, ex-priests, burglars, lawyers and day laborers. One private, named Decocatrix (or using

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200 AMERICANS IN FRENCH ARMY READY TO FIGHT

Volunteers Are With Foreign Legion, "Army That Never Retreats."

"CAN'T KEEP US BACK."
ONE SOLDIER WRITES

Six weeks ago about 200 American residents of Paris offered their services as fighting men to the French Government. The offer was accepted, but since then the Americans have dropped out of the sight of the public.

THE SUN received yesterday the following account of the movements of the detachment, sent by one of the volunteers:

CAMP DE MAILLY, Chalons-sur-Marne, Oct. 1.—At last we are on our way toward the fighting district, and you can expect to get word of lots of action when we finally come up with the Germans.

We are now part of the Foreign Legion, possibly the most famous French fighting regiment; we are proud of the regiment, and I think that the others are proud of us. And there is still room on our famous standard for the names of a few more battles, and if we don't get into them pretty soon France will have more troubles on her hands than Germany and Austria are causing her.

To go back to the beginning, we left Rouen for Toulouse, along with about 2,000 volunteers of various nationalities, on September 1. We felt pretty bad when we heard we were going to be sent in an opposite direction to the fighting, but they told us it would only be for a short time.

Call Them "Saviors of France."

They shipped us to Toulouse in box cars. It wasn't so bad, because they allowed us plenty of hay and straw to sleep, and that made it nice and snug. The trip took three days, and we Americans had lots of fun. At every stop the French, men and women, gathered around our cars, loaded us down with fruit, food of all sorts, and a great deal of wine, and we had a lot of fun cracking jokes with the girls along the road. They regarded us as the saviors of France.

Some of the men with us are pretty well known in America. There is William Thaw, famous as an aviator, although he isn't as famous as his cousin Harry. Before he joined us he gave his Curtiss hydroaeroplane to the Government. Thaw's best friends wouldn't know him now; he has grown a jagged beard, and any stranger seeing him would suspect him of almost any crime which could be accomplished with a blackjack or a knife.

Then there's Charles Sweeney of Pittsburg, a West Point man. He is now messenger to our commandant, Rene Pheliot, a famous Congo elephant hunter and one of the finest game hunters living, is one of us, as is Richard Macalester, whose uncle, Charles Macalester of Philadelphia, was for many years one of the best pigeon hunters on either side of the Atlantic.

Charles Morley, a wealthy San Franciscan, who fought in some of the Mexican revolutions and for the last three years saw service in the Philippines; John Bolligny of San Francisco, who has attained the rank of corporal, and the Towel brothers, members of the National Guard, are also with us. These last two are fine company; they are dry wits.

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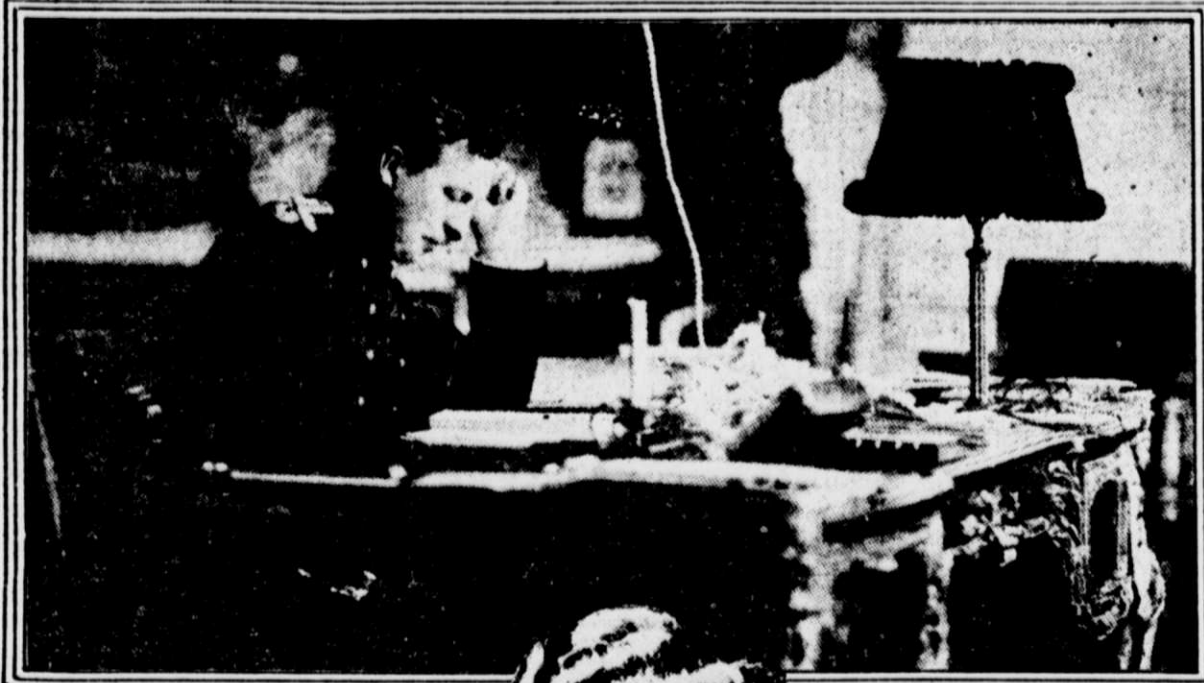
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GERMANS PRESS ADVANCE ON OSTEND; 24 ANTWERP FORTS STILL HOLDING OUT; ALLIES AND INVADERS BOTH CLAIM GAINS

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS

They are now in Ostend, where the Anglo-Belgian army that retreated from Antwerp is now concentrating to resist the German advance.



CZAR'S CRUISER PALLADA SUNK IN BALTIC SEA

Russian Warship Destroyed by German Torpedo—Naval Fight in Baltic.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12.—The Admiralty has issued the following statement:

"The German submarines which were seen on Saturday in the Baltic attacked the cruiser Admiral Makaroff, which had stopped to search a suspicious fishing vessel flying the Dutch commercial flag. The enemy's submarines discharged several torpedoes, but fortunately missed their goal, which they did not damage at all.

"Yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy's submarines attacked the armored cruisers Pallada and Hayan, which were patrolling the Baltic. The cruisers at once opened very heavy fire upon the German vessels, but one submarine succeeded in discharging torpedoes at the Pallada. An explosion occurred and the cruiser and all the crew sank."

The Pallada was not a large cruiser, her length being 422 feet over all, and her complement 565. Her breadth was 57.5 feet, and her trial speed was 22.55 knots. Her tonnage was 8,000.

The Pallada, Admiral Makaroff and the Hayan are all of the same type. The two former were built in 1906, while the Hayan was launched in 1907. The last named cruiser recently was reported sunk in the Baltic.

Eight warships have been destroyed by submarines during the present war. Of these four, including the Pallada, were armored cruisers, two were light cruisers and one British and one German destroyer were lost. The British light cruiser Pathfinder was sunk by a submarine on September 6 and the casualties amounted to 250 in dead, wounded and prisoners. On September 13 the British submarine E-9 torpedoed the German cruiser Hela off Heligoland. The British armored cruiser Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy were sunk on September 22 by the German submarine U-9 in the North Sea. The British loss was about 1,400 men.

The Pallada carried a crew of 568 of officers and men and all are said to have been lost.

So far German submarines have accounted for five British and one Russian warship, while British submarines have sunk two small German vessels.

MORE AID FROM AUSTRALIA.

British Accept Offer of Light Horse Brigade.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The War Office has accepted the offer made by Australia to send over another light horse brigade with a field ambulance corps, according to an announcement made by the Official Press Bureau to-night.

Of the \$285,000 subscribed by the women of Canada for hospital purposes and transmitted here by the Duchess of Connaught the War Office will use \$125,000 in the purchase of motor ambulance cars, half of the machines to be used in France and the other half in this country.

The remainder of the money will be used in equipping a naval hospital with 100 beds, to be known as the Canadian Women's Hospital.

ENGLAND IN NEED OF RECRUITS.

Physical Standard for Infantry Is Lowered.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—As proof that England needs more recruits the announcement was made to-day that the physical standard for the infantry, which was raised because so many wanted to enlist, has been lowered. The minimum height for recruits, formerly 5 feet 6 inches, is now 5 feet 4 inches, and chest measurement, formerly 35½ inches, must now only be 34½ inches.

GERMANS NEARER COAST But Line Is Weakening

Correspondent at Front Says Line Intended as Net for Lille Has Been Bent Back and Country Is Safe.

By GEORGE PRIOLEAU.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BEHIND THE LEST WIND, France, Oct. 11 (delayed).—Since Thursday the course of the great battle at Arras has changed for the worse and then for the better. As I write this the position of the allies is stronger than ever. At certain points we were forced to give ground on Friday. We have since recaptured the lost terrain and driven the enemy back still further.

The line, which the Germans intended as a net for Lille, has been bent back and between La Bassée and Tournai there is no real resistance. We hold the country safe.

The fighting round Arras has been exceedingly severe since Tuesday. Lens has changed hands at least three times in as many weeks. If the Germans had succeeded in bursting through at some place they might have realized some part of their desperate programme, but so far they have failed to do so. They have got their forces hopelessly scattered, but it would be absurd to say, for that reason, that they are negligible.

They are very close to Hazebrouck, nine miles from here. They lie in considerable numbers on the eastern flank of the town and are separated from the main body by at least twenty miles.

They are in some force between Bethune and La Bassée and in the country surrounding Orchies. All of these members who are divorced from their proper body are being gradually swept up into a general retreat north-east of Lille.

The famous cavalry army has been thrust back, chiefly at the point of the bayonet, out of France. In fact, the confused mass which is fighting between Arras and Douai is being slowly but surely shepherd back in the right direction—the northeast.

The forces which menace Hazebrouck on the east are being steadily driven northward. Of the main army from which these disjointed limbs sprang, the army which announced itself at Lille a week ago, I have had no word.

Lille has regained its world calm. It is true that Germans are to be found further afield than they were last Wednesday, but they are weaker and more scattered. Their right army looks more like a shattered triangle with one of its sides missing than a circle.

They are very close to Hazebrouck,

John Lind Resting in a Sanitarium

Wilson's Former Envoy to Mexico Expects to Be in Battle Creek Ten Days.

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PLANNED TO SEIZE POINCARÉ.

Germans Arranged, Too, to Hold Paris Bankers for Ransom.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Among the causes given for the German armies having turned aside from Paris when apparently within striking distance is the following, just become public knowledge, which obtains credence among many well informed financial people.

The German plan included a surprise capture of Paris. The capital was to be taken before it had been thought necessary to remove the millions of money and securities from the Bank of France and other banks. A list of all the big bankers had been prepared and they were all to be made prisoners and held to ransom.

The President, M. Poincaré, and his Ministers were also to be seized. As the Bank of France and other banks left Paris in good time before the Germans could arrive the plan failed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Tuesday).—The Daily News correspondent at Rotterdam, wiring on Monday at 3:24 P. M., says:

"It is reported here that the Germans have entered Ghent."

This message has been passed for publication by the British Press Bureau, which takes no responsibility for it.

The military authorities at Ostend are confident that the allies will be able to bar the German advance, but the citizens, hearing many alarming reports, are becoming nervous. The King and Queen of the Belgians are in Ostend.

The German occupation of Antwerp is not yet complete. Several forts along the Scheldt are still held by the Belgians and Gen. de Guise, their commander, is directing from one of these forts a heroic but probably hopeless resistance. Gen. von Boserup has warned the people of Antwerp that he will destroy the city if they harass his troops. The destruction by Krupp guns is not as great as was reported.

It is now known that treachery aided German artillery in routing the defence of Antwerp. The commandant in one fort was a German spy, and was shot by his men. German spies blew up the magazine of Fort Wavre-St. Catherine at a critical moment in the fighting, cut off the water supply of the city, sent news to the German commanders of every plan and movement and effectually neutralized the resolution and valor of Belgians and British.

FORTS STILL HOLD OUT.

Some of Inner Line at Antwerp Keep Up Fight.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 12.—Information received here is to the effect that the inner line of forts at Antwerp, particularly those lying on the Scheldt, are still holding out and that fortress troops occupy them.

Gen. de Guise, who was the Belgian military governor of Antwerp, is said to be within one of these forts. For this reason the Germans will be obliged to keep part of their artillery at least at Antwerp. It is confirmed that the Belgian field army made its escape and is intact.

Most of the large stock of provisions stored at Antwerp was removed before the entrance of the Germans and the remainder was destroyed. The Belgian army took all the cannon except a few guns which were rendered useless.

The Belgian Legation has nothing to confirm the report that King Albert has been wounded.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A despatch to the Times, dated "Belgium Sunday," says:

"Twenty-four of the Antwerp forts

LONDON HEARS GERMANS ARE NOW IN GHENT

Publication of Report Is Permitted by British Bureau.

SPIES HELPED TO CAPTURE ANTWERP

Commander of One Fort Shot by Men Because He Betrayed Country.

REPORT GERMANS BOMBARDING BRUGES

Twenty-four of Forts Along Scheldt Still Holding Out, Is Report.

Germans Bombarding Bruges, Near Ostend.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.—Uhlans who arrived at Selzete, on the Belgio-Dutch border, notified the people that 6,000 troops were to be quartered in the village.

There is an unconfirmed report that the Germans are bombarding Bruges, which is only twenty-three miles east of Ostend.

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